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season of pulling, the attempt to save the seed failed, and the quality of the flax was considerably injured: yet upon the whole it may be fairly hoped that a considerable quantity, sufficient materially to affect the market for flaxseed next spring has been saved. Large importations of flaxseed have also taken place within the last three months into England from the Baltic. These are comfortable considerations in the present state of our relations with the United States of North America. The manner in which the linen board have apportioned their premiums for saving seed, has been extremely injudicious. They allow 2*s.* 6*d.* per bushel on seed rippled out, immediately after pulling, and 5*s.* on seed from flax stacked, and not watered till the beginning of next year: they might have as well restricted the period of stacking, till late in the spring, as flax cannot be watered in such circumstances till the weather becomes warmer, probably not before the month of April. Few of the smaller farmers and spinners can afford to let the flax remain so long without being brought into use. The arrangement appears calculated to encourage the large farmers at the expense of the smaller. A directly reverse plan would have been calculated to produce better effects. In Derry and Donegall where the flax crops appeared unfavourable, it is now reported that the flax yields beyond expectation. Accounts from Tyrone are less favourable as to the quality of the crop, and the quantity of good seed saved. Both flax and seed were injured by the wet weather in the attempts to save the seed.

Cotton wool, has not attained the high prices of last year, when speculation left so many to suffer from their rashness, and probably it with other American produce will not rise higher. Shipments of this article are making hence to Great Britain. Ashes are declining in price.

Among the causes by which the bank restriction act operates to produce the depreciation of bank notes, may be reckoned the great increase of private banks. The national banks of England and Ireland, being released from the necessity of paying their notes in specie, have extended their issues to an enormous amount. In consequence of this extended issue private banks can more readily procure national bank paper. We are to recollect that the principal check against too extensive issues on the part of private bankers, lies in the difficulty of their procuring paper of the banks of England or Ireland, to give on demand in exchange for their notes, and if in consequence of too extensive issues of the national establishments, their paper can be too easily procured, a most salutary check on the over issues of private banks is removed. By the following statement the great increase of private banks in England since the restriction act in 1797 may be seen.

The number of private banks in England were in 1797, 353; in 1799, 366; in 1800, 386; in 1805, 480; in 1809, 731.

In Ireland private banking has also increased since the period of the restriction.

Exchange on London is in Belfast at about $6\frac{3}{4}$ to 7 per cent for guineas, and $8\frac{1}{2}$ for notes; and in Dublin at 8 per cent, in a similar currency. Discount on bank notes rates at about $1\frac{1}{2}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$, while the discount on Dublin bills at 61 days is at to 1 per cent, being under the rate of common interest; a proof of the large quantities of bank paper now in circulation.

The Commercial Reporter will be obliged by information, conveyed to him through the Publishers, previous to the 20th of next month, as to the state of the flax crop, in the different Counties, and also as to the quantity of seed well saved.

MEDICAL REPORT.

List of Diseases occurring in the practice of a Physician in Belfast, from October 20, till November 20.

Barometer....	highest	30 6	Thermometer....	highest	57 0
	lowest	29 2		lowest	31 0
	mean	30 1		mean	44 0

Synocha - - - - - - - 1 Inflammatory fever.
Typhus, - - - - - - - 2 Contagious fever.
Ophthalmia, - - - - - 6 Inflammation of the eyes.

Cynanche tonsillaris,	1	Quinsey.
Arthrodynia,	5	Chronic rheumatism.
Variola,	4	Small pox.
Rubeola,	16	Measles.
Phthisis,	2	Consumption.
Asthma,	1	Asthma.
Epilepsia,	1	Convulsions.
Palpitatio cordis,	1	Irregular, and quick beating of the heart.
Dyspepsia,	2	Indigestion.
Dysuria mucosa,	1	Gravel.
Scrophula,	4	Evil.
Psora,	2	Itch.
Herpes,	5	Ringworm or tetter.
Lues venerea, *Gonorrhœa*,	12	Venereal disease.
Morbi infantiles,	18	Febrile and bowel complaints of children.

The very sudden transition from warm and dry weather, to frost, has produced a much greater number of cases of chronic rheumatism, than usually occur; very large doses of oil of turpentine, have seldom failed to procure relief in this distressing disease, but in one case, after all the usual remedies had been tried in vain, the happiest effects were produced by the internal use of cajeput oil (an essential oil of the fruit of the *Melaleuca leucadendron*) Measles rage with unabated fury, and effusions into the lungs do not unfrequently supervene. Comfort should be preferred to fashion, and the use of flannel, and woollen stockings, those most excellent preventatives of many diseases, cannot be too strongly recommended. On the subject of medical reform, your Reporter is happy to be able to inform his brethern, that a bill which has met the almost universal approbation, of the most intelligent practitioners of Britain and Ireland, will be sent into parliament next session, by Dr. Harrison, and as nothing is wanting to ensure success to this undertaking, but a sum of money necessary to defray the expenses attending it, it is hoped that no person any way connected with medicine, will neglect to subscribe in aid of a measure, whose object is to promote the best interests, both of society, and his profession.

NATURALIST'S REPORT.

From October 20, till November 20.

The various herbs, that countless deck the plain,
Where scarce the fool a haughty glance will deign;
Do they no profit, no attraction shew?
The God who form'd the world made them to grow,
Where'er they rise, no part of earth is lost,
Since e'en the desert may its beauty boast.

They tell of God, of gifts the boundless source,
The world's great secrets and of Nature's course.

DELILLE.

In viewing the operations of nature, we cannot see without surprise that wonderful system by which dead and inert matter rises again into existence, gives birth and nourishment to myriads who enjoy their day, rear their aspiring branches to the sky, and in their turn fall, adding another link to the ever revolving circle of renovation and decay; the youthful beauty of spring decorated with all its exhilerating glow of colours, no sooner gives place to the splendour of summer, than the decaying glories of the season present those emblems of decay—the various coloured tribe of Fungi or Mushrooms, many of which vie with the most gaudy productions of the parterre. Who can walk over our pastures without being attracted by the bright orange and yellow of the Agaricus aurantius, the beautiful ivory appearance of the A. eburneus, or amidst our groves in whose deepest shades spring the brilliant